# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH MAY.

AN English expert who has recently visited all the sections of the Panama Canal and entered into a thorough examination of the work done and of the work yet to do, reckons that forty millions of money have been already expended, and that eighty-eight millions more will be required. Up to the end of last year, it was estimated that 30,000,000 cubic metres had been excavated along the whole line of the canal, and that there remained 120,000,000 cubic metres yet to be removed. The cost of blasting and moving a cubic metre of rock in the Isthmus is set down by the expert above referred to at 16s. and of moving the same quantity of earth at 8s. These figures may be allowed to speak for themselves. Lord Lawrence is credited with having exclaimed, when a new canal scheme was laid before him, "Good heavens, these engineers think in lakhs." It is clear, however, "that M. de Lesseps and his subalterns have got far beyond this and think in crores."

MR. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to an American correspondent:—London, April 20, 1887.—Dear Sir,—I attach a very high value and importance to the manifestations which are now incessant of American as well as Colonial sympathy with the Irish people in the crisis created by the causeless, insulting and insidious Bill at present before Parliament. Apart from particular and more or less formal acknowledgments, I am not of opinion that it would be proper or would be expedient for me to take upon me to address any general communication to America on this subject; which, however, I have noticed and may again notice in Parliament. Still I am very anxious that the people of this country should have the means of understanding how much beyond the range of any sectional impulses, and how truly national, the movement in the United States has become. And in this view, I would recommend that an endeavour should be made, both to present some estimate of the aggregate numbers by which the recent meetings have been attended, and likewise and especially of the number of governors, mayors, senators, representatives, clergymen, and other official, or highly responsible persons by whom they have been countenanced and supported.—I remain, dear Sir, your very faithful servant, W. E. Gladstone.

IN reply to a memorial from his Irish tenantry asking for a reduction of rent, Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of India, writes as follows:—'Government House, Calcutta, March 30. Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st of January, enclosing a petition from tenants of the Clandeboye Estate asking for a reduction of rent to the amount of 33 per cent. on their rate. In reply I beg to remind you that two years ago, before I left Ireland, in order to avoid any differences arising during my absence in India, I offered to all the lease-holders on my estate to break their leases, and to have their rents reduced in friendly conference with my agent, according to a valuation submitted Nearly all accepted my proposal, and a general settlement for a period of fifteen years was then arrived at by mutual consent. At this distance it has been impossible for me to observe with any accuracy to what degree prices have been running down in the Belfast markets. I understand, however, that nearly all of you have paid your rents to November last in a very honourable manner, and should you have another unfavourable season without a recovery in prices I should be fully prepared to favourably consider an abatement in your next November gale when it becomes due.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Dufferin.'

*Truth* understands that the projected biography of Mr. Delane, about which there has been so much fuss, will not be published. The fact is that a life of Mr. Delane would be a secret history of the *Times* during its most brilliant period, and the principal proprietor of that journal is strongly averse to any revelations. Mr. Delane left a vast mass of correspondence of the highest interest and importance, but most likely the bulk of it has been destroyed.

TUESDAY, 31ST MAY.

ACCORDING to accounts that reach Vienna from Russia, a reign of terror prevails in St. Petersburg. The numerous arrests lately effected have driven the revolutionary party to exasperation. Some time ago they threatened vengeance if they were molested, and they are putting their threat into execution. On the night of the 26th, a house two-storeys high, situated in the Nepeska quarter, and inhabited by Police agents, took fire simultaneously in different parts of the building. Some of the inmates were saved by jumping out of the windows. There were in all eight burned to death and nineteen dangerously injured. On the following day a fire broke out in the large timber yards of M. Pavloff, on the Newa Embankment, and within an hour the whole place was in flames. The fire brigade were compelled to confine their efforts to isolating the neighbouring premises. A number of workmen and several firemen lost their lives. Placards were found close by, announcing that there would shortly be more catastrophes of the same kind. On the 29th a large timber-yard behind the Kinourija was likewise destroyed by fire.

COUNT Ignatieff is generally looked upon in France as M. de Giers's successor in the Russian Foreign Office. A representative of the *Figaro*, who has recently interviewed him, gives the following account of the *homme de demain*:—His sixty years sit lightly on Count Ignatieff. Tall, powerfully built, he is physically not inferior to Prince Bismarck. He wears his hair in a peculiar way, the parting being just above his left ear, and the hair all brushed across the head toward the right side. His moustache is short and thin, and hangs down on both sides of his mouth. Notwithstanding his recent illness, he appears full of strength and energy. The Count does not love Prince Bismarck, and gives the following account of the present schemes of the German Chancellor with regard to France. His only object is to make other nations suspicious of France, since he can no longer plunge her into some adventures in which she would lose her military security He will do anything to compromise her. He will hold Belgium up before her and preserve Holland for her, if the French Government will warrant him the peaceable possession of Alsace Lorraine, and if, by a mischance, you cast an eye towards Belgium, if only to laugh at his proposition, he will at once say to Europe: "Look at this France! she is always the same; she is still carrying about one idea. Here she is trying to violate the neutrality of Belgium. Europe ought to make secure against this."

THE Crown used by George IV and William IV, weighed seven pounds, and was too large for the Queen's head. So another was made of less than half the weight, a cap of blue velvet with hoops of silver brilliant with diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. Above it rose a ball covered with small diamonds, surmounted by a Maltese cross brilliants, with a splendid sapphire in its centre. In front of the crown was another Maltese cross bearing the large heart shaped ruby, once worn by Edward the Black Prince. The precious stones of all sizes, numbered 2166 and were worth about 113,000 pounds. The famous Koh-i-noor had not yet been obtained.

AN English paper says that the East End Palace, which has just been opened by the Queen, had its origin in 1841, when Mr. Harber Beaumont bequeathed £12,500 for the purpose of providing for "the intellectual improvement and rational recreation and amusement" of the people living at the East End of London. This bequest formed the nucleus of a fund which has now been raised to about £75,000, and shortly before the last mail left England, a meeting was held, at which Lord Rosebery presided, for the purpose of taking steps for raising the £25,000 that was required to complete the scheme. The Prince of Wales has throughout taken a great interest in the scheme. The building and gardens occupy an area of about five acres, which cost £22,400. The palace is built of Portland stone, and the chief architectural features are a central dome and flanking towers. The People's Palace will comprise winter and summer gardens, a concert hall, swimming baths—one of them the gift of Lord Rosebery—and gymnasia for both sexes, a library, reading rooms, and technical and trade schools. Towards the technical schools the Drapers' Company made a gift of £20,000, on the condition that a similar amount should be spent on the library and a reading room. The Queen's Hall, which is one of the chief features of the building, will hold 3,000 people, and is so constructed as to serve for a winter garden, affording a resort for social intercourse when the weather makes the summer gardens unavailable for that purpose.

THE map of the heavens, says an English paper, which Father Perry, S. J., and the international astronomers, now assembled at the Paris Observatory, are taking steps to prepare, will be composed of from 1,800 to 2,000 sheets, and will give an exact impression of all the groups of stars. A new impetus will thus be given to the science of astronomy, and it will be possible for astronomers to study the distribution of the stars and perchance the constitution of the universe. So Admiral Mouchez and his friends are, it will be seen, engaged in a most important work, the value of which may be gathered, in a great measure, from the fact that they will be able, by means of the new and improved instruments which are used at the Paris Observatory to diagnose, if such a term can be employed, the 100,000,000 of stars which, according to the statistics compiled, exist in the firmament. Admiral Mouchez states that, with the aid of the apparatus manufactured by Messrs. Henry, the astronomers and opticians, heavenly objects were plainly visible, such as Maia, one of the Pleiades, which had hitherto escaped the observation of astronomers; and it is hoped that the same instruments will enable further progress to be realized.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JUNE.

THE *World* says:—'Whatever the old members might have decided, if they had been permitted to continue their investigations in their own peculiarly prejudiced and sleepy way, we are convinced that the new members will allow nothing that savours of a desire to stifle inquiry. Nay, we believe more. The agricultural interests in this country are only now awakening to a recognition of the bearings of the silver question on their future fate; they are only beginning to see that their very existence depends upon whether the price of silver is quoted at forty-five or at thirty-five pence an ounce, or the rupee at Is. 5d. or Is 2d. Furthermore, they begin to perceive that bimetallism is a far more natural and more thorough solution of their difficulties than Protection could be; for, if a scale of protective duties were to pass through Parliament, it would be neutralised by every fresh fall in silver, and have to be revised and increased again and again, if, in a country like this, as in France or Germany, such a thing were possible. The restoration of silver, on the other hand, would raise the prices of agricultural produce once and for all. And this restoration can be demanded as an act of simple justice—for it is unjust to alter the stability of the standard, or to allow it to be altered by others—while Protection would be nothing more or less than yielding to a demand for class privileges. We are more hopeful than ever that the Royal Commission will be productive of good result; for so persuaded are we of the truth of our contentions that we feel convinced that the longer the members deliberate the more certain they are to recommend bimetallism.

THERE are two solid gold bricks in the United States Mint at Denver, each one of which weighs nearly 110 pounds. They are certainly "bricks" in a metaphorical sense.

THE new Mahdi has threatened the Khedive that unless his authority, as ruler of the Soudan, is acknowledged, he will invade Egypt. All bluster.

REPORTS have reached Vienna that in St. Petersburg revolutionary proclamations have been distributed in all the streets during the night. They are signed by the Executive Committee, and threaten death to the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the Police officials, as well as to the Judges, if a single one of the persons accused of being implicated in the

attempt of the 13th of March should be sentenced to death or executed.

THURSDAY, 2ND JUNE.

A VERY smart, though a very insolent, retort was made to a magistrate by an impecunious looking fellow, upon whom a somewhat heavy fine had been imposed for drunkenness. From the appearance of the culprit everybody in court expected that he would have to go to prison; but to the surprise of all, the delinquent displayed a pocket full of money, and sullenly began to count out the amount of the fine, whereupon the magistrate proceeded to remonstrate with him on his recklessness in going about the streets in a state of drunkenness with such a sum of money about him. It was a wonder, remarked the judge, that he had not been robbed. "It's mighty little difference I can see between being robbed in the street and being robbed here.'

A THIEF who had been convicted of stealing a pig sought to lessen his offence by saying: While it is true, your honour, that I stole the pig, you must take his condition into consideration. He was very poor in flesh." "While that is true," replied his honour, "I must also consider the fact that you probably liked lean bacon better than fat. I shall give you two years."

A ROMANTIC issue to a recent Nihilist trial is reported from Moscow. The accused was a medical student who had been detected while attempting to conceal explosives in a private house. The owner's daughter had to appear as a witness against him at the trial, and upon her testimony he was sentenced to twenty years' hard labour in the Siberian mines. Immediately after the proceedings were over, the girl pawned the family jewels, bribed six Cossacks who had charge of the condemned man, and helped him to escape. She accompanied him to Switzerland with the intention of retiring into a convent; but she changed her mind on the way. They have just been married.

WITH reference to a suggestion made by the Bombay Committee of the Royal Jubilee celebration, for the issue of a special silver coin, for circulation among the public, as a souvenir of the auspicious occasion, the Government of India has, it is stated, informed the Committee that it is not prepared to take up the proposal. H. E. the Viceroy thinks that the introduction of changes into the coinage involves difficulties which it is not considered expedient at present to raise. The decision is quite right. Akbar issued new types of coins on every holiday occasion and the mischief the new coins did was immense. The Committee perhaps meant medals; but how to regulate their distribution? The Delhi Assemblage medals are bad enough and we want no more.

THREE Armenian Protestant missionaries residing in Tiflis have been exiled to Siberia, and a very painful sensation has been created in consequence. The fate of one of them is especially deplored. He was a great philologist, and has translated the English Bible into two Eastern languages. His popularity was very great among the best families in Tiflis, and he was often seen at the Court of the Governor, the Grand Duke Michael. He is sixty years old, and has many followers and pupils. Just before Easter all three missionaries were arrested, thrown into prison like common criminals, and sent to Orenburg on their way to Siberia. The pretext for their arrest is that they displayed undue activity in making converts to their faith.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P. writes: The Colonial Conference has had some results not very flattering to English pride or to the prospects of Imperial Federation. The only person who has been quite unrepresented at the Conference is the British taxpayer; and as a necessary consequence, he, it seems, is to be called upon to pay the piper for the cost of maintaining the new Colonial fleet. England is to provide the ships required at a cost of many hundred thousands of pounds, and the Colonies are only to subscribe amongst them £120,000 a year to keep them in a state of efficiency. Parliament will have a good deal to say on this subject when the estimate for the cost on the additional ships is laid on the table of the House of Commons. The Colonists contend that they ought only to pay a small sum, as they have no voice in the direction of Imperial policy; but this is not the case. All our existing trouble with France has grown out of the imperious demands of the Australians that we should compel that power to give up her intention of annexing the New Hebrides; and one of the Colonial representatives fell foul of Lord Salisbury the other day, and told him he was speaking like a French Minister, because he refused to make the occupation of these islands by France a *casus belli*. The Colonies may not be represented in Parliament, but they have much more efficient means of influencing the policy of the Colonial Office; and they ought, therefore, to bear their full share of Imperial burdens.

AN inventory taken by the Germans of the rolling stock available on both banks of the Rhine for the conveyance of men and horses, gives 7,800 vehicles, each capable of accommodating 40 men or 10 to 12 horses, sufficient for the direction of an army of 350,000 men on any given point near the French frontiers within three or four days.

FRIDAY, 3RD JUNE.

M. BARTHELEMY-SAINT HILAIRE'S "*L'Inde Anglaise son Etat Actuel*" has recently appeared in Paris. The author thinks that Russia is so strong that even England, Germany, and Austria together will not be able to hold her in check. He believes the conflict between England and Russia for India, and that between the central powers and Russia for European civilization, to be alike inevitable, and he regards the result as doubtful. M. Barthelemy-Saint Hilaire has taken a wonderful amount of pains to present to the French public a full and accurate view of the British position in India, and this view is very friendly to the British Power. The estimate of the strength of the British position would have been more accurate if the moral force, which England wields in India, had been taken into account.

MR. MATTHEW Arnold, in the current *Nineteenth Century*, thus speaks of Mr. Gladstone. "The historian," writes Mr. Arnold, "will some day say of him what was said by the preacher of an eccentric funeral sermon in Mayfair Chapel on Frederick, Prince of Wales: 'He had great virtues; indeed, they degenerated into vices; he was very generous, but I hear his generosity has ruined a great many people; and then his condescension was such that he kept very bad company.'

THE Pundita Ramabai, says a contemporary, wishes to return to India in the course of a year or so. She is now at Philadelphia, pursuing the study of Kindergarten and other subjects. She intends on her return to India to establish a Home for child-widows, in which they may receive industrial as well as moral and literary training to adapt them to self-supporting work. The Christian Pandita will find very few child-widows to take advantage of her futile labours in a barren field.

DR. Delaunay, in a paper read before the French Academy of Medicine, gives some details of the history and limits of the human voice, which he obtained after much patient research. According to the doctor, the primitive inhabitants of Europe were all tenors; their descendants of the present day are baritones, and their grandsons will have semi-bass voices. Looking at different races, he calls attention to the fact that inferior races, such as Negroes, &c, have higher voices than white men. The voice has also a tendency to deepen with age—the tenor of sixteen becoming baritone of twenty-five, and bass at thirty-five. Fair-complexioned people have higher voices than the dark skinned, the former being usually sopranos or tenors, and the latter contraltos. or bassos. Tenors, says the doctor, are slenderly built and thin; bassos are shortly made and corpulent. This may be so, but as a rule, one is inclined to think there are more exceptions to it than are necessary to prove the rule. The same remark applies to the assertion that thoughtful, intelligent men, have always a deep-toned voice, whereas triflers and frivolous persons have soft weak voices. The voice is perceptibly higher, he says, before than after a meal, which is the reason why tenors dine early, in order that the voice may not suffer. It is almost superfluous for him to remind his learned audience that singers who were prudent eschewed strong drinks and spirituous liquors, especially tenors; for the bassos generally eat and drink with impunity. The South, says the doctor, furnishes the tenors; the North the bassos; in proof of which he adds that the majority of the French tenors in vogue come from the South of France, while the bassos belong to the northern department.

THE DUKE of Westminister has promised to give during the remainder of his life, 5,000 a year for the building of new churches. He is now sixty years old.

THE FOLLOWING results of a *plebiscite* on "best novels" collected by the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be read with interest:—"1. The best historical novel, Scott: "Ivanhoe." 2. The best humorous novel, Dickens: "Pickwick." 3. The most imaginative romance, Rider Haggard: ', She." 4. The best "novel with purpose," Charles Read: "Never too Late to Mend" 5 The best tale of sea-faring life, Marryat, "Midshipman Easy." 6. The best tale of country life, George Eliot; "Adam Bede." 7. The best sensational novel, Wilkie Colins; "Woman in White." 8. The best tale for boys, Defoe; "Robinson Crusoe." 9. The best Irish novel, Lever. "Charles O'Malley." 10. The best Scotch novel, Scott: "The Heart of Midlothian." 11. The best novel of all, Thackeray: "Vanity Fair."

SATURDAY, 4TH JUNE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *St. James's Gazette* has been investigating the Military Pension List, and his researches have discovered some truly remarkable facts, which *Truth* commends to the attention of Mr. Goschen. On three consecutive pages of the list are to be found the names of a dozen officers who retired on half-pay between 1814 and 1820, and none of these individuals was young when he quitted the service, while there are several ladies who are now drawing pensions which were granted to them between seventy and eighty years ago.

THE Committee of the Imperial Institute have prepared a scheme, which is approved by the Prince of Wales, whereby the governing body will consist of a hundred members, namely, 45 representatives for Great Britain, 30 for the Colonies, 15 for India, and Her Majesty will have power to nominate 10.

THERE are 109 deer forests in Scotland, and they cover some 2,000,000 acres. Sentimentalists grieve over this, saying that the Highlander has to make way for the deer—as a matter of fact, it is the deer which support the Highlander. Land in the highlands is not cultivable beyond the height of 700 feet, and nine-tenths of these 2,000,000 acres are above that height. Being assessed at their sporting value, the rates and taxes in the poorer parishes are consequently less; while the sportsmen provide an occupation for thousands in the autumn, and for many of them all the year round, sport in short is a great industry up there. On the other hand, though land may not be "cultivable" above 700 feet, some people maintain that sheep-farming would be better than deer keeping, both as regards industry and its results. These people have no taste for venison. As a Rothschild once said the difference between venison and mutton is the one is deer (dear) and the other sheep (cheap.)

TELEGRAMS, received from Sir Salar Jung, announce his arrival in Egypt, where he will probably make a stay of a fortnight or three weeks.

A LONDON correspondent says that Her Majesty the Queen has now determined to make exceptions to the hard and fast rule about receiving divorced Ladies, the first to receive the benefit of the change being Lady Blandford.

ACCORDING to *Vanity Fair*, Lord Dufferin, on behalf of the British Government has sent to the Persian monarch a magnificent elephant worth £6,000, with handsome howdah and silver trapping. Will this conciliate the Shah and cure him of his Russian proclivities?

A ST. Petersburg telegram to the London *Times*, dated May 3rd, says:—"The *Viedomosti* says that it is not astonishing that the Maharajah Dhulip Singh, now at Moscow, insulted and robbed by the British Government, should seek consolation in Russian hospitality. England, the refuge of all Russia's political criminals, can say nothing to Russia for entertaining the princely victim of English ill-treatment.

It is said that the Maharajah makes no secret at Moscow of his intention to place himself at the disposal of Russia in central Asia. The man "Patrick Casey" is probably his servant, if not somebody of more importance in disguise." There is a great deal of senseless talk about the Maharaja in the papers.

THE War Office has issued instructions to all officers in command of troops, and specially where there are fortifications or earthworks, that under no circumstances are persons to be allowed to make sketches or take photographs of military structures without express permission.

MR. Praphulla Chandra Ray has taken the Degree of D. Sc. in the department of Physical Experimental Science of the University of Edinburgh, and has been offered Hope Prize Scholarship in connection with the Chemical Laboratory This will be news to Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey.

THE important news reached Simla on the 22nd of May from Kandahar that Gholam Hyder Orakzai has joined hands with Sikandar Khan in the Maruf district. This union of the Ameer's troops from Ghazni with those from Kandahar bodes ill for the success of the rebellion, the Allahabad paper thinks, among the Southern Ghilzais, who will now have to meet a much larger force than they have hitherto been engaged with. Moreover, Gholam Hyder does not seem to have met with any resistance on his march from Mukur to Maruf, and Sikandar Khan's entrenched camp had not been attacked for some time. The Hotaks are reported to have drawn off to their hills, and to be seeking reinforcements from



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the neighbouring tribes. Reports from Ghazni state that several efforts have been made recently by emissaries from the south to excite the local Ghilzais, but without any marked success, and altogether the Ameer's prospects seem distinctly brighter for the time being.

THE following is from the *Egyetertes*, a daily paper, published at Buda-Pesth :—"The Indian Princes, H. T. Rustomjee and R. H. T. Rustomjee, the former of Parsee (*sic*) the latter of Broach, have arrived here. The distinguished guests intended staying for a few days. Yesterday morning the Princes visited the chief places of interest, and in the afternoon, accompanied by their followers, they paid a visit to the Horticultural Gardens, where they attracted the attention of a large crowd. They paid their entrance fees in pounds sterling, and took part in the lottery, winning some choice flowers. On leaving the exalted Princes expressed their pleasure at all they had seen, and at the reception accorded to them, and promised to pay another visit before quitting Buda-Pesth." Every English traveller isa "milor" in French hotels.

SIR Ganpat Rao, Minister of Gwalior, on behalf of the Durbar, has presented a lakh and twenty thousand rupees to the Imperial Institute.

AN allowance of Rs. 20 per diem for halting expenses has been sanctioned for official gentlemen and pensioners on the Public Service Commission.

THE administration of the Horse-Breeding Operations Department will shortly be transferred from the control of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India to that of the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat.

IT is officially announced that the total amount subscribed to the new Russian international loan of 100,000,000 roubles is 972,000,000 roubles. Speak, after his of Russian bankruptcy !

AT a meeting at St. James's Hall to promote "the emancipation of the Irish people from the coercion of the National League," Colonel Saunderson, in the course of his remarks, said : —"Mr. Sexton, who is undoubtedly one of the best speakers in the House of Commons, in a moment of (I suppose)excitement, stated it was his intention to lick me within an inch of my life. A threat of that kind carries with it a certain amount of danger, because you may ask the man who threatens to put his threat into execution. I sent him a message through his friend Mr. Labouchere, who, I understand, gave it to him. I asked Mr. Labouchere to inform him that as he had not yet put his threat into execution, and as I was very unwilling to baulk him in making the experiment, I wished him to understand that I lived at No. 44, Pontstreet, South-west —that I was always at home up to half-past eleven in the morning, and that I should always be ready to give him a warm reception, but that if he imagined that my dining-room might be of too secluded and private a character, I was willing to gratify him and meet his convenience any where he pleased to appoint, and at any time which did not interfere with my Parliamentary duties ; also that as I was aware there was considerable disparity in size between us, and he might, therefore, feel himself placed as a disadvantage, I would permit him to avail himself of the active co-operation of Mr. Phillip Stanhope, a friend of his own, the member for Wednesburg, who had expressed very similar opinions of me as those expressed by Mr. Sexton. Neither of them has turned up as yet." These are amenities of Parliamentary life.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th May was 170 against 210 and 155 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 9. There were 17 deaths from cholera against 28 and 21 in the two preceding weeks, the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 31. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 53 and 13 respectively against 72 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·4 per mille per annum against 25·7 the mean of the last five years.

'IT IS refreshing,' says the *Rangoon Times*, 'to hear the British Government repudiating the policy of State monopolies and expressing their abhorrence of such restriction on trade. Here is a list of the monopolies they hold in Burma :—Opium, Liquor, India-rubber, Teak, Rubies, Fisheries, Ferries, and Railways. Of course, it was quite right to overthrow KingTheebaw, because he proposed to sell us monopoly of railways and banking to a French company :—quite right, but hardly consistent,' It is lucky the remark comes from an Anglo-Indian paper. Had a native paper said any thing of the kind, how would the Allahabad print have raved at it for its scurrility and disloyalty. Truth is often peculiarly galling.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.


## THE HISTORY OF THE SIMLA EXODUS.

THE *Pioneer*, as the recognised organ of the Government of India, has, in a recent issue discussed the Simla question. Our contemporary is naturally anxious that the existing state of things should not be disturbed; and that Simla should continue to be the seat of the Supreme Government of India for two-thirds of the year as at present. The position taken up by the writer in the *Pioneer* is that the Governor-General has never habitually resided in Calcutta, and that the Government of India has always been essentially migratory. We are told that it is a mistake to suppose that Calcutta was the home of every Indian Governor-General when Lord Lawrence succeeded to the office. But what evidence does the writer in the *Pioneer* produce to establish his position? He states that Macaulay, on landing in India in 1834, found the Governor-General spending the season at Ootacamund ; that Lord Auckland passed successive summers at Simla; that Lord Ellenborough's Somnath Minute was penned there ; that Lord Dalhousie constantly resided there ; and that Lord Elgin's brief career was spent away from Calcutta in Northern India. No one—not even the warmest partisan of Calcutta—would tie down the Viceroy to the metropolis throughout the year. It is most desirable that he should visit the various parts of the country which he rules. But the present practice of residing on the Hills for seven months of the year is something quite different from making tours. The fact that Lord Auckland passed successive summers at Simla, and did not visit Calcutta for more than a year does not prove the case of the writer in the *Pioneer*. The reasons which induced Lord Auckland to reside at Simla during the greater part of his stay in this country are obvious. His reign is the history of the first Afghan war which has ever since made an honest alliance with the Afghans impossible. It would certainly have been a most fortunate thing for India if Lord Auckland had never proceeded to Simla. Lord Ellenborough's Somnath Minute was no doubt penned at Simla ; but that fact does not show that his lordship passed successive summers at that hill-station. Lord Dalhousie certainly visited Simla several times during his administration ; but it cannot be asserted with any regard to truth that he *constantly resided there*. His lordship's proclamation annexing Oudh was, if we remember rightly, penned at Ootacamund. As for Lord Elgin spending his brief career away from Calcutta in Northern India, we must not forget that we were during his lordship's reign engaged in a war on the frontier which was causing great anxiety to the Government of India. Lord Elgin remained in the Upper Provinces, in order that he may be as near as possible to the seat of war.

This being the case, the instances quoted by the writer in the *Pioneer* do not establish his position. Though some of the Governors-General previous to the time of Lord Lawrence occasionally visited Simla, and one of them—Lord Auckland—made a prolonged stay there, yet they never thought of making it the summer capital of the Government of India. Indeed, such a preposterous idea never entered into their head at all. There can be no manner of doubt that the present practice of annual migration to Simla dates from the time of Lord Lawrence. It was at an evil moment that the Viceroyalty of India was offered to that lucky and much overrated but broken down man. The progress of the Sittana war to which we have alluded above had made the English Ministry very anxious about the safety of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. It struck some members of the Cabinet that the sovereign of the Punjab during the Mutiny was the man best fitted to put an end to the troubles on the frontier, and the idea was adopted. Lord Lawrence accepted the Viceroyalty on the condition that he should be permitted to reside at Simla during the summer months. He was an old man, and had spent the whole of his service in India in the Upper Provinces. Up-countrymen—whether Natives or Europeans—entertain what Sir George Campbell aptly calls "the up-country prejudice against the climate of Calcutta." John Lawrence was no exception to this rule, and as he delighted to have himself surrounded by men who had, like himself, lived up in the Upper Provinces, the prejudice against Calcutta among the members of the Government of India became very strong. That prejudice is utterly unfounded. Sir George Campbell, with characteristic frankness, says :—'It was not until I came to have personal experience of the climate of Calcutta that I came to think that for Europeans at any rate, it is not very bad, after all. It is not a climate of extremes. We have not the fine cold weather they have up-country, but still in spite of the few fogs in the mornings, in spite of a little cholera and so on, it is a very good cold weather climate, and in the hot weather undoubtedly it is not so hot or trying as places further up-country. On the whole, I must confess that I myself came rather to like the climate of Calcutta, and I have a strong impression that for Europeans, at any rate, to reside in all the year round, it is quite as healthy as any other place in the low-lying plains of India. For my part, if I were bound to live all the year round in Calcutta, I would certainly very much prefer it to being bound to live all the year round at Madras or Bombay or Lahore.' But John Lawrence, with his strong prejudice against the climate of Calcutta, did not care to have personal experience of it during the hot season. And as the influence of the Punjabis in the councils of the Government of India increased, the notion that Calcutta should remain the capital of the Empire throughout the year was scouted.

We do not know whether when John Lawrence accepted the Viceroyalty he made it a condition that he should be accompanied to Simla by the members of the Executive Council and the Secretaries to the Government of India. But, as a matter of fact, he used to take the Council and the Secretariats to Simla every hot season. Since then the annual exodus to Simla became the established institution of the land ; the heads of departments under the Supreme Government gradually got the privilege of accompanying the Government of India to the hills. At first

only a few clerks from each Secretariat Office used to go up to Simla, and the Viceroy did not remain there for more than five months. Lord Mayo lengthened the stay of the Supreme Government at its summer capital, and increased the number of officials accompanying. Lord Northbrook was not much in favour of the annual migration to the hills. His Lordship wished to put down the practice, and, in fact, did stop it for one year; but the influence of his surroundings was too much for him. Being a good-natured man he yielded to the pressure that was brought to bear upon him. It was in Lord Lytton's time that Simla-going received a considerable impetus. The Governor-General now spends barely three months in Calcutta. The Provincial Governments, as might be expected, have not been slow to follow this example. Every Local Government, not excepting even the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, now removes annually for six or seven months to its own summer capital.

## THE CANADIAN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

THERE was a very interesting and important debate on the subject which heads this article in the House of Lords, on the 29th of April. It was opened by the Earl of Harrowby who asked what course was intended to be taken by Her Majesty's Government respecting the proposals of the Canadian Government to establish a line of first class Royal mail steamers between the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver city and Hong-kong, China and Japan. Lord Harrowby dwelt at some length upon the advantages—commercial, Imperial and economical—of the Canadian route to the East. His Lordship explained what a tremendous revolution the erection of the Canadian Pacific Railway had already effected, and would effect in the future. He said:—"It had brought the Pacific Ocean within 14 days of the English coast. Vancouver could only be reached before that between two and three months Suddenly when this line was completed, they found themselves not only in telegraphic communication with Vancouver, but within 14 days' reach of that vast ocean * * * comparing the times taken by the best of the steamers which the P. and O. Company proposed to put on in 1888 under the new contract, and the times taken by the Canadian Pacific route, from England to Hong-Kong, he found that it was 33 to 37 days by the P. and O. and 32 to 35 days by the Canadian Pacific; to Shanghai 37 to 42, as compared with 32 days; and to Yokohama 41 to 45, as compared with 27 days There were important figures as showing that if we were barred from the Cape route or the Suez Canal, we should have an excellent alternative third route,

The Suez route was as precarious as any route could be, and it might be a matter of the greatest difficulty to prevent it from being stopped up By the Cape route we might have to run the gauntlet of a considerable number of hostile foreign stations, if we were at war with either France or Germany. He had always felt that the country was not sufficiently alarmed as to the danger of our having in time of war our great telegraph lines seriously interfered with, our communications with India very much at the mercy of Turkey and there with China at the mercy of Russia and France, it was, therefore most desirable that every means of independent communication should be secured."

These observations clearly show the importance of the Candian route to the East. It affords an invaluable alternative to the two existing routes to the East. From what has been said above, it will be seen that the new route is safer than the Canal route, and more expeditious than the Cape route. These advantages, we need hardly say, would become invaluable to England in the case of war with a maritime power. Then, it must not be forgotten that the new route has made it possible to establish a line of telegraphic communication with England's Eastern possessions lying within British territory and control. The Canadian line affords the only line of communication with India on which England, so long as she continues mistress of the sea, could absolutely depend. The Earl of Harrowby explained that a tri-weekly service of mails by the Canadian route would require a subsidy of £100,000, and a monthly service would cost £60,000, which might be reduced by Canadian contribution to £45,000.

The statement made by the Earl of Harrowby was supported by the Earl of Carnarvon who, it will be remembered, was Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration from 1874 to 1877. Lord Carnarvon observed:—"Now there were five distinct Imperial and commercial advantages which would arise from the establishment of this route. First, a rapid through postal and passenger route to the East; secondly, before long a complete and independent British telegraphic line; thirdly, rapid and cheap transport for troops and stores across the continent to our Eastern possessions, it being part of the bargain that troops and stores should be carried at cost price; fourthly, as his noble friend had pointed out, the establishment of a third route to the East in addition to the Suez Canal, which in time of war might easily be blocked, and to the Cape route, which was wholly undefended. Fifthly, the ships to be constructed for the Pacific service were to be constructed so as to serve as cruisers."

All these advantages might be secured, as Lord Harrowby showed, by spending either £23,000 or £63,000 in developing a monthly or tri-weekly steamer service by the Canadian route. His Lordship further pointed out that for this expenditure the country would obtain an indirect return. The Earl of Dunraven, the late under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, justly remarked that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of completing the last link in the chain of communication between England and the East; and that that was not a matter which should be looked at from the narrow point of view of economy. Lord Onslow, the present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the question raised by Lord Harrowby was receiving the careful consideration of the Government, and that as soon as a decision was arrived at, papers would be laid on the table of the House. It would be cause for great regret if anything should prevent the British Government from responding to the appeal which the Dominion of Canada has made in this matter.



## HINDU MARRIAGE LAW.

THE energy displayed by the Bombay reformers is, indeed, remarkable. While Mr. Malabari is filling his paper week after week with endless desertations on the woes, real or imaginary, of Hindu widows, and of those who are married without their consent in their minority, his confreres are everywhere busy with lectures, conferences, pamphlets, leaflets and legal disquisitions. Foremost among these busy people, is Mr. Raghunath Rao. Mr. Malabari had stolen a march over him. By dint of restless activity, constant writing to bigwigs, and button-holing all and sundry, he acquired a notoriety which did not fall to the Marhatta gentleman, though he had started the game long before. He demurred to this sometime ago, and took great umbrage at some one calling him a follower of Mr. Malabari. He is now determined to make amends for this. He delivered an elaborate lecture the other day before Sir Lepel Griffin, and has now to forward a printed copy of it to the Viceroy, under cover of a memorial numerously signed. He prays the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to adopt a draft Bill which he submits, and recast the Hindu law of marriage. The statements in the memorial are grossly exaggerated, and in some cases positively at variance with truth. Here are a few samples. 'That Hindu Law does not legalize a marriage between a girl of less than ten years of age and a man before his coming of age, thus doing away with infant marriages and child widows.' 'That the same law rules that a child widow is not of the Gotra, Pinda, and Sutaka of her husband before he consummates the marriage with her, and that she, therefore, does not succeed to the estate of her deceased husband, or depend upon his family for her maintenance, thus in a way forcing the guardians of the child-widow to give her in marriage to a second bridegroom.' &c. &c., When a great reputation has to be acquired, it would be stupid to stick at trifles about truth and honesty, and we are not at all surprised that the Dewan Bahadur is not to be easily baulked. It is worthy of note, however, that his thorough go-a-headness is not much appreciated by his *confreres*. To talk big about Hinduism, and Manu's laws, and yet to try one's utmost to undermine Manu, and blow up his Hinduism, is a mode of procedure which cannot meet the approbation of ordinary honest men, and there is evidently more than one split in the camp of the reformers. Their cause suffers most by the desertion of one of their ablest men, and he is no other than the Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang. He has published a note on the Hindu Marriage Law which is deserving of careful consideration. If we mistake not, he appeared as an advocate for the defence in the Rukmabai case and holds a prominent position in Mr. Wordsworth's Defence Committee. His position, as a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay and as one of the foremost men of light and leading among the Bombayites, gives great weight to his opinion. He holds that his 'Committee should not ask that a suit for restitution of conjugal rights should not be maintained in Indian Courts where the parties are Hindus,' and so firm is his conviction in this respect that he threatens by saying, 'I am bound to add that I should range myself in opposition, and if necessary active opposition, to any Committee which worked on the lines indicated.' He

goes further and says, 'I must point out, further, that the suit for 'restitution' may be wanted in cases where every thing is not innocent.' He is also against the theory of 'consent' in marriage. He asks, 'are we prepared to take any step that shall render all this immense mass of marriage questionable at law? For myself I say emphatically and at once—no.' He objects to go up to the Privy Council in appeal, and to the Legislature for a change of the law. His opinion of Hindu married life is worthy of notice. He observes: 'I believe in spite of the defects alleged against our system—defects some of which I for one am not in the least unwilling to admit in the most public, emphatic, and unreserved manner—in spite, I say, of those defects, our Hindu households will be found to be, in actual fact, quite as well constituted—when you have due regard to the other differences of conditions—as households among the Christian or other communities which are free from those particular defects. For instance, although among us young men do not find themselves wives, nor young women husbands; and although it is not by their own consent that boys and girls among us become husbands or wives; still I have no reason to think that Hindu husbands and wives, having become such, get on through the world together with anything less than the smoothness and mutual love and affection which characterize married couples under other systems.' The camp must be in gloom with Achilles in sulks.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE *Indian Daily News* announces that the Viceroy has appointed Sir Comer Petheram Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University vice Sir W. W. Hunter.

THE official Summary of the meteorological observations taken in Bengal, during the week ending 27th May, shows that the conditions in the Bay of Bengal had commenced to become unsettled about the 18th or 19th, and on Friday, the 20th, the indications at the coast stations pointed clearly to the formation of a storm in the centre of the Bay to the west or north-west of the Andamans. The storm began to travel north-wards; and it soon became evident it would take the form of a cyclone and pass between False Point and Saugor Island. Warning signals were hoisted in the Hoogly, to indicate its approach.

The centre of the storm finally reached the coast close to Balasore at about 4 or 4·30 A.M. of the 26th, and it continued to travel in a north-north-westerly direction, and at 10 A.M. was west-south-west of Midnapur. It must have then passed to the east of Ranchee through Chutia Nagpur, and at 10 A.M. of the 27th the centre of qte storm was between Gya and Hazaribagh and was very rapidly filling up and disappearing. In the interval from 10 A.M. of the 26th to the 27th, the storm had travelled about 160 to 180 miles in a north-north-westerly or north by westerly direction, or probably at the rate of about 7 miles an hour. The storm, therefore, appears for the first few days to have moved very slowly in a north-westerly direction; it then advanced more rapidly, and the direction of its movement became more northerly, and over the land it advanced in a north-north-westerly direction.

The cyclone proved to be much more intense than was judged to be the case from the land observations, and near the centre of the storm weather was excessively stormy, winds were exceedingly fierce, the sea was extremely high, and pressure fell very low. With regard to the force of the wind, a velocity of 69 miles an hour was registered at False Point on the evening of the 25th for the period 5-40 to 7-40 P. M. At Saugor Island a velocity of 67 miles an hour from 6 to 7 A. M. and from 8 to 9 A. M. of the 26th was registered. It must be remembered, too, that these figures represent only the average velocity of the wind for the times named, and that they do not in any way represent the force of the gusts which must have been much larger than indicated above. It is, therefore, not surprising that the anemometers at Saugor Island and Balasore were carried away by the wind while at the river stations the fierceness of the wind was so great that the storm signal arrangements were at each station damaged, and could not be displayed for a portion of the time. The river signals remained hoisted practically for 48 hours until the morning of the 27th.

SIR CHARLES TURNER and the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton will be visiting Bombay and Madras, early in July, to prosecute their inquiries in connection with the Public Service Commission.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* once again returns to the charge. It says:—'Mr. Beames borrowed many years ago, money of Babu Umes Chandra Mandal, of Chinsurah. Mr. Beames was the lord and master of the Burdwan Division, and Babu Umes Chandra Mandal is a private individual, subject to his jurisdiction, for Chinsurah is a town in the Burdwan Division. Whether from bad habits, from inability, or utter recklessness, Mr. Beames does not, or cannot, pay his debts. Babu Umes Chandra asks him for money, but Mr. Beames does not or cannot pay the amount. Letters go and come, and the matter becomes public property in no time. Babu Umes Chandra *presses* for money, and Mr. Beames *solicits* for time and the forbearance of his creditor. A good many letters thus pass between debtor and creditor, and they at last come to be read by any one who chooses to take the trouble. Such letters have been read by our informants, and many such are in the possession of Babu Umes Chandra. Need we go further and describe the degradation?' This is a new charge, and one in which the debt complained of seems to be still unliquidated. The explanation 'tendered' or submitted to Government by Mr. Beames cannot have referred to it. It is, therefore, incumbent on Government to enquire about this; and if the statement prove to be false, measures should at once be taken to place the matter before a court of law. The silence of Government in a case like this is highly unbecoming.

WE invite the attention of our readers to a letter which we publish in another column on a remarkable Note by Messrs. Eliot and Pedler, 'on the establishment of a teaching University in Calcutta.' The subject is of engrossing interest, and we are glad to find that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, who is the author of the letter, has devoted so much attention to it. The conclusions he has arrived at are, in our opinion, thoroughly sound. He objects to change the name of the Presidency College; he condemns the name Teaching University; he is opposed to raising the fee of the College; he thinks the reduction of the period of study to B. A. to two years would be fatal to our boys and pave the way for the abolition of the College; and he protests against the abolition of some of the Muffassil Colleges. We subscribe to every word he has said on the subject. The length of the letter obliges us to withhold some editorials.

THERE is very little doubt left about the fate of the unfortunate vessel *Sir John Lawrence*—she is lost. It is said that a trunk has been found bearing the name of her Commander, and scores of corpses have been cast on the shore below Saugor island which but too plainly tells the tale of the 735 passengers, mostly pilgrims to Puri, who were on board that vessel. Among the passengers were many females from the middle and higher grades of Hindu society in Calcutta. The calamity is awful to contemplate, and our feeling is the more exasperated, as it appears that proper precautions were not taken when the vessel left port. On the morning of the 25th, storm signals had been hoisted by the Meteorological Department along the route from Calcutta to Saugor Island, and it was wanton recklessness on the part of the Commander of the vessel to start on his voyage in spite of them. It is to be hoped that the Port authorities will devise some rules to prevent such recklessness, particularly in connexion with passenger ships. At such a time of public calamity, the following message from the Viceroy to the Sheriff of Calcutta will be read with melancholy interest. 'As it seems unfortunately no longer doubtful that the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever* have been lost, the Viceroy cannot refrain from expressing the deep grief with which he has heard of this calamity, as well as of the other distressing consequences of the late cyclone, and he desires that his personal feelings of sympathy, as well as those of the other members of the Government of India may be made known to the friends of those who have perished, and to the other sufferers.'

QUIDNUNCS have it that the post of Abkari Commissioner is to be revived, with a salary of Rs. 2500 a month. Some fifty years ago, there were two such posts; but they were abolished when the Divisional Commissionerships were reorganised. Nothing has happened since to suggest a reversion to the old rule, and wicked people fancy the only object of the revival is to work the outstill system with energy—a curious outcome from the labours of the Abkari Commission.

OUR good brother of the *Statesman* misunderstands our remarks on hoarding. We are no advocates of hoarding in the offensive sense of keeping secret stores for the sake of keeping them withtout any ulterior object. We hold, however, that the preservation of stock for a future contingency is not wrong. The bee makes no mistake in hoarding honey for use in winter, nor are the Hindu women wrong in keeping their superfluity in the safest and most handy form of gold ornaments. In fact, there are hoardings and hoardings, and we did not wish, nor do we desire now, to be more explicit. There are certain things which are best left unsaid by certain people. Our contemporary hits the nail right on the head when he says, 'We feel constantly surprised at the gratuitousness of the acts of folly, that our officials commit in India. Was it really worth while for the sake of these 3½ crores of rupees—which we could get at any time by asking for them—to court the remarks which were sure to be made about the matter sooner or later? We 'annex' Sambhur Salt Lake for the purpose of making a great reform in the administration of the salt revenue in Central India, instead of acting handsomely to Jeypors and Central India, and the Rajpootana States, in the compensatory arrangments we make with them, we gratuitously act unhandsomely, as if bent upon dishonoring ourselves in the eyes of the people. Had we acted generously in the matter, we should never have felt it; and it is most surprising that our officials do not themselves see how gratuitous are such mistakes'.

WE have been requested to publish the following, and we do so with pleasure: ''There are two branches of technical training opened in the Government School of Art, viz, metal chasing and wood-carving. Students are admitted into these classes, free of any charge. They are first taught freehand drawing, modelling, and then the respective branches.

'IT is needful to remark that metal chasing, or *Nakasy kaj* is, a very remunerative piece of work, especially in this country, where every lady, be she high or low, wears some ornaments, which have to some extent passed through a metal chaser's hand. The few chasers who are found in Calcutta, though untrained in drawing, still earn such an amount that a graduate of the University would be glad to be so remunerated.

Within 3 or 4 years any boy can be taught these arts whereby he can earn an independent living. So is the case, with the carvers, for it is a well known fact, that for the paucity of such workmen, the large firms of Cabinet makers in Calcutta, have usually to advance heavy sums to retain the services of the few who can be found.' A little high flown.

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AN esteemed correspondent writes:—"It is a well-known fact that pilgrims from all parts of India, and during all seasons of the year, come on a pilgrimage to Puri by thousands and thousands. It is also a notorious fact, of which I am an eye-witness, that pilgrims, of the lower orders especially, die by thousands for want of good drinking water and good food, which at Puri consists chiefly of *Mahuprasad* which of late, has deteriorated so much that it is a source of positive mischief to those who use them. This ought to be looked into by a committee of respectable native gentlemen to be appointed by Government with the consent of the Rajah of Khurdah, who is the *Shabait* of the reigning deity of the place, *Jagannath*. There is one large tank called the *Narendra*, which supplies mainly the drinking water for the pilgrims. The respectable residents get their drinking water from some of the private wells, the water of which is really good. The number of such wells is not sufficient for even all the residents of the place. I felt this want of water very much. Some time ago, a scheme for the adequate supply of water at Puri, costing about rupees 175,000, was sent to Government; but it did not sanction the scheme, probably from want of funds. I was given to understand that if the Imperial Government would grant the loan, the District Board would undertake to pay the interest from the Puri Lodging-house Fund, which now yields Rs. 7,000 annually, but which is susceptible of considerable increase after an inspector is sanctioned by Government. Strictly speaking, the water supply at Puri is to all intents and purposes a concern of the Imperial Government, as people from all parts of India annually visit the place at the *Rath-Jattra* Festival. It has been suggested that the native Press ought to agitate this matter on behalf of the public. It is a fit subject for all public associations of this place to make a proper representation to Government. I believe that if a proper representation be made on this subject to Government, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would do every thing in his power to further this laudable cause. I have omitted to mention that the water of the tank *Narendra*, from which the pilgrims draw their chief supply of drinking water, is not fit for human drinking, as from analysis it has been found to contain particle of human flesh. I was told this by the Health Officer of Puri, who is also of opinion that the death-rate amongst the pilgrims will be considerably reduced, if there be a sufficient supply of good drinking water for the pilgrims at Puri." The subject is of great public importance, and we would earnestly call the attention of the Government to it.

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WE DEEPLY regret to record the death of Pandit Harinath Nyayaratna, who, for many years was a professor in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and was highly esteemed for his attainments in the Sanskrit classics. He was an author of no mean merit, and some of his works, we understand, are text-books in Vernacular schools. The first school, and the first Hospital at Sibpur, we are informed, were established mainly through his exertions, and he was one of those who took a leading part in establishing the People's Association at Howrah. He was the first editor of the Howrah *Hitakari* newspaper, and the paper commanded great local influence under his able management. He was an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner, and was greatly respected for his honesty, independence, and public spiritedness. We deeply mourn his loss.

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WE are glad to learn from the reports of the reformatory schools at Alipur and Hazaribagh that the barbarous punishments by cutting marks have been in great measure superseded by direct fines of money earned by the boys, presumably because actual loss of earnings is found to be more deterrent than prospective loss of earnings. It is a matter of surprise to us that the punishment by cutting marks could have been tolerated so long in the reformatory schools without drawing the attention of the official visitors to this cruel mode of punishment of the juvenile offenders. We hope searching inquiry will be made as to the prevalence of this mode of punishment, and stringent measures will be taken to blot it out of the Jail Code.

We regret favorable reports have not, this year, been received regarding the released boys from the Alipur Reformatory. 'Of 58 boys concerning whom reports were received, it appears that 16, or 27·5 per cent., were said to bear bad characters, and of these six were in jail. Of the other 42, six were following the trades they had learnt in the school. It would certainly be interesting to know, in each of these cases, the caste of the boy, the trade he had learnt, and the number of years he had remained in the school. Trades and handicrafts still depend so much on questions of caste that it would be too much to hope that these Reformatories can, for many years to come, effect any permanent results as industrial schools.'

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## LOCAL.

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### REVIEW OF MESSRS. ELIOT AND PEDLER'S SCHEME FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

*8 Maniktollah, Calcutta,*
*May* 26, 1887.

DEAR MESSRS. ELIOT AND PEDLER,

I avail myself of a day's leisure to give you in detail my opinion of your scheme for the promotion of higher education in this country. I am sure my countrymen will feel as deeply thankful to you, as I do, for your efforts for their amelioration. You have done a great service by pointing out the shortcomings of the present system of our collegiate education and of the defects of the examinations now held by the Calcutta University. Your opinion will doubtless carry great weight. Few can claim to speak on the subject with higher authority—authority based on wide experience and thorough knowledge—than yourselves; and I earnestly hope that the publication of your joint Note will lead to some good. I cannot, however, I regret, add that your scheme can in any way provide an effective remedy for the evils you and I complain of. After the most careful study of your scheme, I find that there is nothing in it which will adequately meet the requirements of the case. I may be entirely mistaken, but as at present advised I cannot alter the opinion which I formed when I last wrote to you on the subject.

2. Your scheme in its entirety contemplates the abolition of the Calcutta University and the establishment of one or more teaching Universities. You do not in so many words recommend immediate abolition, but the changes you suggest in the constitution of the Presidency College, if thoroughly carried out, can amount to nothing else. I readily admit that for purposes of direct instruction a teaching University is infinitely more useful than an "examination and degree-conferring corporation," as you aptly call the Calcutta University; but I hold the comparison is not fair—not even admissible. By the terms of its Charter, the latter has, and can have, nothing whatever to do with direct instruction, and, therefore, bears no relation whatever to a teaching University. Beyond naming the subjects in which it proposes to examine, it does very little in the way of influencing the course of instruction, and with actual teaching it has nothing whatever to do. The tutorial staff is provided by Government, and the University has no voice in their selection or appointment. The University may name a subject; but the Government may refuse to appoint a duly qualified teacher for it in any of its colleges. True, our institution is called a university, but that not because it is a universal school in which are taught all branches of learning, but because it is empowered by law to confer degrees on the students of certain Colleges which are technically declared to be "affiliated" to it, but which owe it no allegiance whatever. In the case of the London University even the term "affiliated" is not recognized.

3. I need not tire you by quoting the remarks of some of the foremost thinkers of England, including Lord Brougham, which exposed the evils of the then existing teaching Universities. Those remarks brought on the establishment of the London University and of the University College, London. You know them better than I do, and it is too late in the day to revive the discussion. Nothing has transpired since to show that Lord Brougham and his colleagues were mistaken. I am aware that many Englishmen, familiar from their youth with the great success of Oxford and Cambridge, have a strong leaning in favour of teaching Universities; but I venture to think that you are not governed by the idolas of the nursery or of the school.

4. I object even to the name "teaching University.' The idea of universality in connexion with Universities has greatly lost its ground in Europe. In India it is totally inadmissible. One important subject of tuition in Europe is theology. But in India we cannot have it, nor want it. Even in Arts we do not take any cognizance of Astronomy. We cannot take up all and every subject of higher education. We must reject some. If so, we dwindle down to the idea of a college, *i. e.* teaching some subjects not all (from *colligo* 'to collect' or 'bring together.') Our University is really a *corpus*, a corporation, a guild, and not a university, and your scheme does not in any way alter this character. If so, why hanker after an inexpressive and faulty term; why not be content with teaching all we can in the Presidency College without giving it a wrong name? This is, of course, mere verbal criticism; but I notice it because the witnesses before the Public Service Commission laid much stress on the name, and it is desirable to expose their fallacy.

5. It might be urged that there is no positive harm done by calling the present University an examining University, and the proposed one a teaching University. But this would be simply a begging of the question. The necessity for the change not being shown, the change is not expedient. On the other hand, the necessity for an examining body (call it a university, or a corporation, or a guild, or whatever else you will) which shall be perfectly independent of all teaching work is imperative. It is of the utmost importance that our degrees, like the stamp on our coins, or the 'Hall Mark' of Goldsmiths' Hall, should indicate the same quality everywhere, and this can be secured best by having only one stamping institution for the whole country, and that should be above all suspicion. A University that has its own special pupils to put forward cannot claim perfect immunity from suspicion, when it undertakes to examine the pupils of other teaching institutions. The outsiders who will come to it for their degrees are sure to complain, and this cause of complaint should not be allowed to exist. You are doubtless well aware that independent as is our University of all direct teaching, still there have been complaints about the fairness of its examinations. To advert to a single instance. On one occasion, no less a person than a late Director of Public Instruction in the N. W. Provinces lodged before our Syndicate a formal complaint that an examiner had so framed his questions as would enable his own pupils in the Presidency College to answer them, but would lead all who had not the benefit of his lectures to be plucked. The charge was clenched by the argument that some few of the N. W. P. pupils had obtained notes of his lectures from some Calcutta boys, and they passed; the others failed. Nothing should be done which would tend to multiply such complaints. Doubtless, the evil can be put down by multiplying Universities; but that would totally destroy the Hall Mark of its charm. You know well that the value of a degree from St. Andrews or Aberdeen is not the same as that of one from Oxford or Cambridge; and, as a Calcutta pro-

fessor, you will not hold a Presidency College B. A. to be inferior to, or on a par with, a Punjabi holder of the same degree. It is notorious that in Europe the same degrees are of very different value in different places. These considerations have made me look with extreme disfavor at the Government plan of multiplying Universities. That plan attaches greater importance to the eclat of local convocations than to uniformity of learning. Your plan is practically in favor of it, and hence my opposition.

*See Supplement.*

# TELEGRAMS.

M. ROUVIER has succeeded in forming a Cabinet. The members are mostly men unknown in the political world. General Ferron, who was chief of the staff to M. Gambetta, has been appointed Minister for War.

IN the Chamber of Deputies (May 31) M. Rouvier read the programme which he proposed to follow. In it he agrees to revise the Budget, and to retrench the expenditure by sixty millions of francs. As regards foreign policy, he says it will be firm, but prudent. A motion of want of confidence, brought forward by the Radicals, was rejected by a majority of 146 votes.

A turbulent display in favour of General Boulanger took place (May 31) outside the Opera House, where a crowd of several thousand people had assembled. The troops were held in readiness to protect the Elysee, and the foreign embassies were specially guarded. Owing to these precautions all passed off without any disturbance of the peace.

SIR H. Drummond Wolff has been instructed by the Government to remain at Constantinople for some weeks longer in order to discuss further details in connection with the appendices to the Egyptian Convention, which are to provide for the passage of troops through Egypt in war time, should the Suez Canal be blocked.

SIR West Ridgway is still in St. Petersburg, and daily engaged in carrying on informal negotiations with the Russian representatives.

THE *St. Petersburg Gazette* publishes news received from Bokhara that the Afghans bordering on Kirki killed fourteen high Bokharan officials on the 20th ultimo, because they had failed to influence the population against the Russian advance on Kirki. A Russian detachment, composed of riflemen, Cossacks, and a Battery of Artillery, occupied Kirki on the day of the massacre.

English engineers are engaged in strongly fortifying Herat, so as to enable it to stand a siege of from sixty to ninety days.

MR. THOMAS Sutherland, the Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, at a meeting held on June 1, referred to the recent loss of the *Tasmania*. He defended the employment of lascars in the Company's steamers on the ground that they were generally as efficient as, and better behaved than, Europeans, and he also said that it was untrue that lascars were cheaper than Europeans.

A SPECIAL telegram to a Bombay paper says it is understood that the Government are invoking the assistance of the Pope to relieve them from their difficulties in Ireland. It is stated also that Lord Salisbury has sent the Duke of Norfolk to Rome to negotiate the resumption of relations between Great Britain and the Vatican, the basis of the negotiations being that the Pope should denounce the Parnellites. The Pope has ordained that high mass should be celebrated in the Catholic Churches in England on the Jubilee day.

A telegram to a Bombay paper states that the *Times'* Moscow correspondent sends a despatch saying that there can no longer be any doubt that Dhulip Singh has taken up his residence in Russia as an avowed enemy of England. He is about to become a Russian subject.

IT is now positively certain that the telegraph has been placed in communication with important points on the Afghan frontier. A *Times'* leader says that the Government of India will look on with indifference at endeavours to play the old game with a Russian officer at Merv.

PRINCE! Albert Victor of Wales will represent the Queen on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee at Dublin.

MR. Gladstone is at present on a visit to Swansea. The journey of the right honourable gentleman from Hawarden was one prolonged ovation Mr. Gladstone made a series of speeches at the stations on his way down, chiefly devoted to Ireland.

AT a conference held at Birmingham of the National Radical Union Mr. Chamberlain said that the division among the Liberals was now complete, and, therefore, it was imperative to form a new combination to promote reform and resist anarchy.

Mr. Parnell is recovering from his late indisposition.

THE prolonged drought and heat from which Simla had been suffering have been at length brought to an end by a storm of hail and rain which began on the 2nd instant and continuedup to June 3.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jough's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrap per, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn London.

TAR IS REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, etc., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, pathisis, asthma, catarrah, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acripness and of hurtful properties.

The Doctor no longer finds difficultyin indispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, iuternal or external in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use for a table spoonful of the liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *per excellence*.

Sold by all chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate aud Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette,—1st *June, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Girindra Nath Chatterji, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Furridpore.

Mr R H Greaves, C S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

Sir H L Harrison, Kt, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 13th May 1887.

Mr W H Grimley, C S, reported his departure form India, on furlough, on the 29th April 1887.

Babu Mokunda Deb Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Aurungabad Sub-Division of the Gya District.

Mr R H Anderson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, of Murshidabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T D Beighton, or until further orders.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month under Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Prokash Chunder Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is allowed leave for 21 days, under Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant.

Babu Peary Mohun Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamui, Monghyr, is allowed leave for six months on private affairs under section 130, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Annada Prasad Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred to Monghyr, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamui Sub Division of that District during the absence, on leave, of Babu Peary Mohun Bannerji, or until further orders.

Mr E T Barton, Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, on furlough, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 6th instant, vice Mr F Wyer, retired.

Mr W B Oldham, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 6th instant, vice Mr E J Barton.

Mr A Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 6th instant, vice Mr E J Bartom.

Mr C E Buckland, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, with effect from the 6th instant, vice Mr A Forbes, but will continue to act, until further orders, in his present appointment.

Police—Mr P A Sandilands, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months on sick certificate.

In modification of the order, dated the 29th March last-Babu Gopal Hari Mullick, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Singbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Bankura.

The order of the 17th instant, appointing Mr C E Fabre, Tonnerre, District Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Birbhum, is cancelled.

Mr H E C Paget, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Birbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel W W Hume, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 17th instant, appointing Mr. Paget to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Jails—Mr J W Hanlon, Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, is allowed leave for two months and thirty days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th June 1887.

Mr M S Emerson, Assistant Superintendent of Jails, Alipore, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J W Hanlon, or until further orders.

Mr E W Payne, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Medical—Assistant Surgeon Nritto Gopal Mitter, of the Arrah Dispensary, has medical charge of the civil station of Shahabad from the forenoon of the 27th March to the afternoon of the 16th April 1887.

Surgeon-Major B Gupta, Civil Surgeon of Puri, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major E G Russell, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Vaccination—Assistant Surgeon Hari Churn Sen is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, and to be in charge of the Animal Vaccine Depot, vice Assistant Surgeon Jogendro Nath Dutt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Hur Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Sitakund, in the District of Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to be an Additional Munsiff in the District of Noakholly.

In modification of the order, dated the 10th instant, Babu Iswar Chunder Chatterji, B L Officiating Munsiff of Sitakund in the District of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District, to be ordinarily stationed at Sitakund substantive pro tem, vice Babu Hur Nath Ghose.

Babu Annoda Churn Sen, B L is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Noakholly, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hur Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr A Raitray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is vested with powers under section 133 of Act X of 1882.

Babu Bunkim Chunder Mitter, M A B L is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Loke Nath Nundi, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Mr M J Monckton, Executive Engineer, Eastern Sone Division, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the trial of offences mentioned in section 16 of Act V (B C) of 1884 and in sections 93 to 95 of Act III (B C) of 1876, within canal limits in that division.

# Advertisements.


## INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE MARK.

*CALCUTTA.*

**103, Clive Street.**

PRICES.

*In Half lb. Tins,*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe | ... | Re. | 0 15 | 0 |
| Do. Pekoe | ... | ,, | 0 12 | 0 |
| Do. Pekoe Souchong | ... | ,, | 0 10 | 0 |
| Do. Souchong | ... | ,, | 0 8 | 6 |
| Our Specialite "Campoi" | ... | ,, | 0 7 | 0 |
| Our Jubilee Tea | ... | ,, | 0 5 | 0 |
| *In Quarter lb. Tins.* | | | | |
| Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe | ... | Re. | 0 7 | 6 |
| Do. Pekoe | ... | ,, | 0 6 | 0 |
| Do. Pekoe Souchong | ... | ,, | 0 5 | 0 |
| Do. Souchong | ... | ,, | 0 4 | 3 |
| Our Specialite "Campoi" | ... | ,, | 0 3 | 6 |
| Our Jubilee Tea | ... | ,, | 0 2 | 6 |

*Empty tins returned* will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,
117 INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

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PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 17 years in business. Names of the Patrons have been already stated in the papers several times before.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Cambridge" and will be landed next month. Orders for them are now being registered. For 40 Districts sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin packed in America in air and water light cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers tenol koles n n with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds "(carters)" Rs. 4 a packet, 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2 Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola, 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Sass n n Rs. 1-8 a packet Koollee Begoon, bearing all the the year round at 12 a tola Gomuck Phootoe, for rain sowing a paper annas 4. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola, Saroojhoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R 1 per tola Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage tree) Re. 1-8 a tola 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Teak seed at annas 8 for 100 fresh seeds. Price list of seeds and plants furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

English and American seeds will be supplied next month and orders are now being registered.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of direction for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and Hovi culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

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## HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself, Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organsof Nutrition.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118

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বঙ্কিম বাবুর

দ্বারা লিখিত জীবনী সম্বলিত ঈশ্বর গুপ্তের কবিতা সংগ্রহ ১ম ও ২য় ভাগ। প্রত্যেকের মূল্য ১ মাশুল /১০। সকল দোকানে এবং ১০১নং মসজিদ বাটী ষ্ট্রীটে বাবু গোপাল চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট প্রাপ্য।

111

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WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores*, *syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringworm, and even leprosy are cured by it.

Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homœpaths and all other scientific professions totally failed-

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter)with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. This *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

*Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)*

Commission allowed to wholesale buyers.

*Remittances are to be made to me at the following address*

*NIRAD CHANDRA BASU*

*48 Champatola 1st lane,—Calcutta.*

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*TESTIMONIALS.*

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one)having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's *&s. &c. Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur.*

*N. B. S. R*

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hekims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. &c. *Prosannocoomar Bose. (goods clerk) Ludhiana, Panjab.*

3rd letter

Sir,

I am greatly benefitted by your medicine. I beg that you will kindly send me one case more without dealy. Three-fourths of the ulcer are healed up and the patient will be highly glad and obliged to find it fully cured. I pray to God that He may grant you long life to relieve such poor sufferers as the patient

Yours &c. &c. *Bhagaban Chandra Acharjya, Gankar, MirjaPur P. O. Murshidabad,*

No. 109

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## NO MORE PAINS!!!

## DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; large size, Rs. 2 ; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS 1 1 1 are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine —Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

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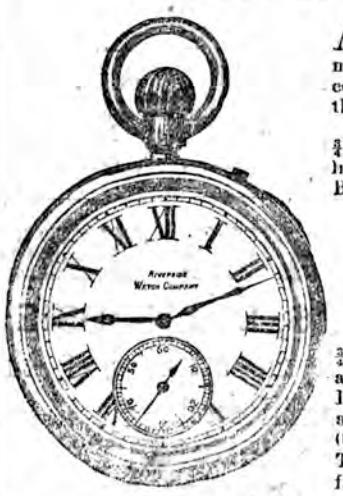

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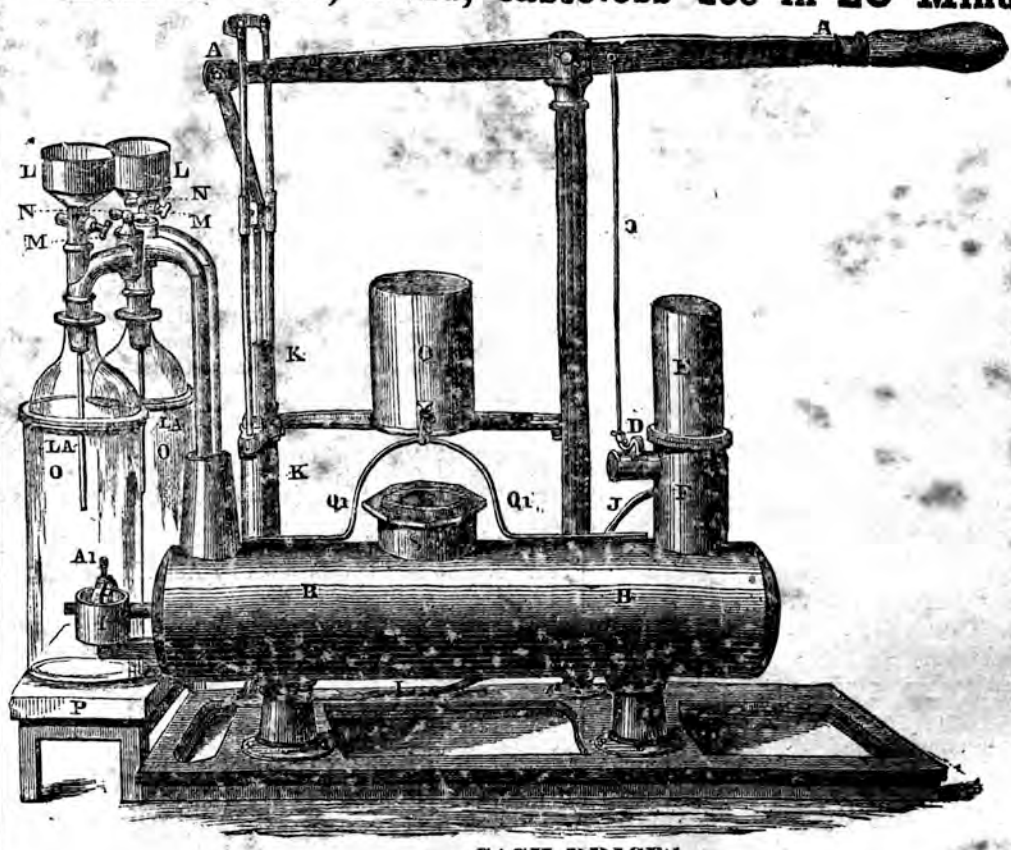

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## REVIEW OF MESSRS. ELIOT AND PEDLER'S SCHEME FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

*(Continued from page 270.)*

6. On page 6, you admit that owing to certain difficulties to which you refer, your scheme in its entirety cannot immediately be brought into operation; you, therefore, suggest a reorganization of the constitution of the Presidency College. The changes you propose include:

(1) The reduction of the period of the F. A., the B. A., and the M. A. courses to one academic year each, instead of the present two years.

(2) The curtailment of the present courses to adapt them to the reduced time.

(3) The admission into the College of none but students passing in the 1st and the 2nd divisions at the Entrance examination, in other words, to confine the College to clever students only.

(4) The doing away with the second year's course.

(5) Teaching in the higher classes by lectures, leaving the students to learn in the best way they can by their own individual efforts.

(6) The enhancement of the rate of the College fees.

(7) The employment of seventeen Professors in all, including a Professor of Arabic.

(8) The abolition of the Berhampur, Midnapur, Hoogly, Krishnanagar, and Chittagong Colleges as Government Colleges, and the reduction of the present status of the Sanskrit College and the Madrassa.

(9) The limitation of the period of tuition for each course to 8 months, the other four months of the year being devoted by the Professors to their home in Europe, one-half of their travelling charges being granted by Government.

(10) The institution of degrees of Doctor in Science and Doctor in Arts.

7. In the interests of wide and extensive diffusion of liberal education in this country with which the well-being of my nation is so intimately connected, I feel compelled to take exception to all these recommendations. Separately, taking each by itself, some of the suggestions may be convenient, but collectively they cannot but prove disastrous to the cause of learning. Not to make this letter too long I must content myself by giving only a brief summary of the reasons which have led me to this opinion.

8. (1) The idea of reducing the period of the F. A., the B. A., and the M. A. courses to one year each would by itself not be intolerable, if it be only permissive, and not embodied in a general imperative rule. There are unquestionably some smart boys who can learn, and learn well, in one year what others take two years to get through, and it is not fair to hamper the progress of the former for the sake of the latter. Arguing in this way I was the first to urge the doing away with the minimum limit of the 16th year for the Entrance, and I am glad to find that I was quite right in my argument. Since the abrogation of the rule, several boys have passed the Entrance in the 14th or the 15th year of their age. I hear a Bengali girl has passed the Entrance in her 13th year. Such a result may fairly be calculated upon in the higher courses from the reduction you propose. The London University provides for this by permitting those who take 'honors' at the Matriculation the privilege of appearing at the next examination a year before the ordinary run of boys; and some thing like it may be tried here. Our first division boys may fitly take the place of the Honor-holders. You seem, however, to insist upon making the rule imperative in all cases, and this is what I object to. Admirable Crichtons are not plentiful in any community; they would cease to be Admirable Crichtons if they were; and it would be a serious injustice to the many if, for the sake of a few, they were denied all instruction for failing to pass the F. A. or the B. A. in one year. The idea appears to me as monstrous. We should legislate with reference to the average intellect of the bulk of the students, and not solely for the benefit of the transcendentals. You yourself perceive this, and hence the suggestion (2).

9. (2) You feel that most of our students cannot master the present F. A. and B. A. courses in one year; and you accordingly recommend to curtail the present courses to adapt them to the reduced time. This will lead to two evils: it will make our future F. A.'s and B. A.'s less efficient than what the present members of those classes are, and it will greatly promote cram. Your great object is to raise the standard of qualification of our students, to make our graduates better, and the recommendation will stamp graduates who have read for only two years with the same brand which we now affix to those who have had four years' collegiate tuition. This is, in my way of thinking, not advancement but retrogression. It will in the terminology of the Mint, be passing coins as pure which are only eighteen or twenty carats touch. It should be remembered also that those students who may fail at the Presidency College and join a private College, as also those who will be trained in private colleges from the beginning, will derive under the present rules of the University, for you do not propose to make the new rule general, four years' education before passing, and will be *ipso facto* better qualified as B. A.'s than your pupils. Thus the Presidency College will suffer both in real efficiency and in public estimation. This will prepare the way for the abolition of the College and not to the raising of its standard. Retrogression is *in se* bad; it is specially objectionable in a backward country like India. It would in an educational point of view prove most disastrous to allow the impression to gather strength and firmness that our degrees are pinchbeck imitations of the pure gold of English diplomas. True, you propose a long course of tuition after the B. A.; but the B. A. will be a sufficient passport for law and other lucrative professions, and very few will remain with you for that teaching. In the Medical College few remain for the M. B., who have passed the second L. M. S. From a worldly point of view, the Doctor in Arts degree will carry very little recommendation with it. I should very much like higher education appreciated and acquired for its own sake—so do I long for the kingdom of heaven on earth—but I can neither have the one nor the other. People will look to the financial value of education quite as much as they do to the market value of commodities. It is owing to this fact that in Europe forms for law and medicine are so much more crowded than the class for theology. Were it not for some fat Bishoprics I really believe that theological students would scarcely reckon by dozens. Few in England, I fancy, delight in the idea of 'waxing rich on forty pounds a year.'

10. You very justly and very emphatically condemn the present prevalence of cramming. It is undeniable that there is a great deal too much of it now; but to insist upon boys passing the B. A. within two years after the Entrance would be openly to declare that cram is the only passport to college degrees. Every student, good, bad, or indifferent, will have to resort to it to the utmost of his means and power, and the cause of sound learning will suffer accordingly. I can conceive no means by which you can prevent this. Your remarks and quotation from Mathew Arnold, on p. 3, are thrown away in the face of this.

11. (3) And if the 2nd recommendation aims at lowering the standard, the 3rd proposes to circumscribe the area. You debar the 3rd division students from the benefits of the College. It means about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total of passed Entrance students. Of the remaining two-thirds, one third belongs to the Mufassil, and will not remain in Calcutta.

12. The third proposition means that henceforward the Entrance pass should no longer imply free passport to a College. Only the 1st and the 2nd division students are to be permitted to enter the Presidency College, and the 3rd division boys will be left to provide for themselves in private colleges. This relegation of inferior students will certainly benefit the Presidency College by securing to it the most intelligent and the quickest of students; but it will not be fair to the private colleges. It is admitted that the private colleges are not so efficient as the Presidency College, and the proposition is to make them degenerate by being burdened with students of mediocre capacity. This will by no means be a liberal and statesman-like course for the Government to follow. It is the duty and the professed object of the Government to encourage private enterprise, and not to throw obstacles in its way. It will be equally unfair towards the 3rd division students, for it will deprive them of the advantages to be derived from superior tutors, such as the Government alone can employ. It is a relief to know that this unfairness cannot be effectually carried out. The higher fee charged at the Presidency College, and the attachment of the boys to the colleges connected with the schools where they are trained for the Entrance will defeat it at every step.

13. To carry out the process of elimination, you propose that only such of the Presidency College students as pass the F. A. examination within one academic year in the first or the second division will be permitted to study for the B. A., with the condition that they should take up an honour course. For the M. A. you propose a third elimination; it is contained in the condition which says that 'none but B. A.'s who have obtained at least 50 per cent. of the full marks in an honour subject, should be permitted to appear at the M. A.' These are all positive hinderances and not facilities to higher education, and I cannot but look at them with repugnance.

14. What the effect of these changes will be I cannot make out with any precision. It is certain the Professors will have less to do; but, pardon me if I say, that is not a matter of any consequence to the public. The College may—it is far from certain that it will—have the credit of turning out the most accomplished students; but it already has that, and cannot have more. At the same time it will suffer grievously by being crippled in its resources. Its classes will be very much thinned, and the income from fees will approach the zero. So either the educational staff must be greatly reduced, or the Government be called upon to increase its grants. You look up to assets coming by the abolition of certain Mufassil Colleges, but, as I shall presently show, that would not be fair. You hope, too, to crowd your benches by the boys who will be deprived of the convenience of the Mufassil Colleges; but that will not be realized. The abolition will not lead to a change of venue, but to a large reduction in the number of our collegiate students.

15. The total number of students we have to deal with is 1528. At the Entrance and the subsequent stages their positions are shown in the following tables, compiled from the University Minutes.

*Entrance.*

| Year. | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 459 | 955 | 371 | 1785 |
| 1885 | 185 | 702 | 576 | 1463 |
| 1886 | 264 | 668 | 405 | 1337 |
| Average. | 302·7 | 775 | 450·7 | 1528·4 |

*First Arts.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 104 | 281 | 313 | 698 |
| 1885 | 40 | 215 | 182 | 437 |
| 1886 | 67 | 293 | 402 | 762 |
| Average. | 70·3 | 263 | 299 | 632·3 |

*B. A.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1884 | 31 | 91 | 107 | 229 |
| 1885 | 15 | 37 | 255 | 307 |
| 1886 | 44 | 76 | 332 | 452 |
| Average. | 30 | 68 | 231·3 | 329·3 |

The Presidency College, however, gets only a very small portion of these students. During the last year, the average number of pupils in the different classes were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Year Class..... | 53 | 4th Year Class..... | 62 |
| 2nd Year Class..... | 61 | M. A. Class..... | 26 |
| 3rd Year Class. ... | 62 | | |

If we omit from these figures the remanets, the addition of new boys in the first year's class of the Presidency College will be about 40, (or about one-thirty-eighth of the total of the Entrance pass boys,) and as the ratio between the first two divisions and the last is very roughly estimated at 2 to 1, by omitting the 3rd division students you can reckon upon getting only 27 recruits for the Presidency College every year. The actual will be much less, for between

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want of confidence in their capacity on the part of 2nd division students and the increased fee you propose, many will seek their education elsewhere. I am sure I shall not be far out if I take the loss at one half. Thus your income from fees will be cut down by nearly two-thirds. Assuming that there will be no reduction and deducting from the 27 the usual average of one-half for failures at the F. A. Examination, you will have left on hand only 13 for B. A. candidates; but the two new conditions you propose will greatly reduce the number. I should not at all be surprised, if the reduction should amount to one-third. Thus, with a much larger and more costly staff than at present your outturn will be reduced by two-thirds, and its quality will, as above shown, be inferior to that of private colleges. You will doubtless meet my objection by saying that you propose to improve the quality by subsequent teaching in the M. A., and D. Sc. classes; but the argument will fail. If you now get only 26 students for the M. A. Class, you cannot reckon upon more under more stringent conditions. I calculate you will not get more than 16, and if you cannot get pupils it would be vain to talk of improvements. It is observable also that your B. A. standard being lowered, your future M. A. students will start from a lower status, and in one year, learning at the same average rate as now, will attain a lower height than what our present M. A's. do. Financially, it would cost less to send all these candidates to England than to teach them in the way you propose.

16. (4) What I have said above will suffice to show that the only result of doing away with the second year's course will be crowding of the forms of private colleges, at heavy pecuniary loss to, and the lowering of the standard of, education in the Presidency College.

17. (5) As regards the fifth change, the idea is good to make our students more self-reliant than what they now are. But I doubt that the way to do it is to deny them help. It has been often said that Bengali boys are not sufficiently self-reliant, and need the assistance of their teachers a great deal more than what English boys do. I am not in a position to decide how far this comparison is correct, but, admitting the premiss, the question I have now to ask is—will denial of help enable our boys to get on satisfactorily? In England private tutors are very largely employed, and the same will be the case here. Our students will more largely resort to tutors, crammers, and coaches than what they do at present, or, failing that, give up all effort to learn. Will this in any way promote the progress of learning?

18. I do not clearly understand what you mean by teaching in the M. A. course by lectures. Several B. A's., who have lately passed their examination, tell me that in their time the Professors of Literature and History read a few pages of their respective text-books, and explained the meaning of the difficult passages and the obscure references. The Professor of Mental Science usually read out abstracts prepared by him of the text-books, and desired the pupils to take notes thereof. The Professor of Mathematics demonstrated on the blackboard the subject of his lesson; none taught the students in the way a schoolmaster teaches his pupils. No questions were ever asked, no enquiry ever made as to whether the boys had understood their lessons or not. A few students now and then separately asked for explanations of particular subjects; but it was out of the common course. There is no revision, except when the course is finished at the end of the first year (a rare occurrence), or in the middle of the second year, when the remainder of the term is filled up by revision. This I look upon as teaching by lectures. This is what Mr. Cowell thought insufficient, and I remember seeing him standing by the desk of the boys and giving explanations to individual pupils. He also invited some of his pupils to his house, and there held private classes. I cannot expect this to be done by every teacher; but I should like very much to see a greater degree of mixing and familiarity between the teacher and the taught than what obtains at present. It is of all things the most needed for culture. In one respect, the present system is very faulty. Nothing is done now-a-days in the College to promote English composition, and the complaint is general that our graduates do not write English well. Formerly every student had to write an essay every week, and the teacher revised it and marked out its weak points. Major D. L. Richardson was very particular in this respect, and his pupils turned out the best English writers amongst us. With large classes the tax on the time of the teachers would be heavy; but I should think it possible to effect some change for the better in this respect. In England the higher teachers, I am told, make it a rule to revise the Latin and Greek exercises of their pupils; it would be hopeless to expect any proficiency in Latin composition without such help, and what Latin is to English students English is to our undergraduates, and since correction of exercises obtains and is necessary in England, the same should be the case here. The highest professors might not undertake this task, but some one for certain should. I look upon the absence of revision in this respect the weakest point in our system, and much of the obloquy which our graduates suffer from is due to their not being proficient in what they are not taught.

19. (6) I have not the necessary statistics at hand just now to notice the difference between the English and Bengal rates of College fees. At Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin the rates vary with the social status and means of the students; but I ascertained once that the rates for the poorer classes at Oxford and Cambridge for a pass without extra subjects were lower than the Calcutta rate of Rs. 12 per month or £14-8s per annum. I am sure, too, that the Calcutta rate is much higher than the rates which obtain at Edinburgh, St Andrews, and Glasgow, and in the Irish Colleges. At Aberdeen the total charges for a four-year-course including examination and entrance fees amount to £37-11-0 or Rs. 375-8. For a twelve-term or three-year course the charge is £32-7, but the same omitting junior mathematics is only £30-5 or Rs. 302-8. In Calcutta we have four years' fee Rs. 575, fee for Entrance Rs. 10, fee for F. A. Rs. 20, and fee for B A. Rs. 30, total Rs. 635, or more than double. If the case be otherwise, still I would not raise the fee in a poor country like ours. On principle I hold that education should be made cheap, and not dear. Seeing that some of the private colleges in Bengal can maintain their efficiency at half the Presidency College rate, I cannot help looking at the present high rate in the latter as other than a tax on education. There should be no tax on education.

20. (7) I would not stand in the way of increasing the College staff, if necessary; but I fail to perceive the use of an Arabic Professor in the Presidency College, attended principally by Hindu and Christian boys, none of whom takes up Arabic for his second language. The Arabic professor's proper place is at the Madrassa, and he should not be removed therefrom. The desire for an Arabic professor in the Presidency College is due purely to considerations of symmetry, or æsthetic uniformity. It is all very well in Europe to have separate chairs for separate subjects, because there is no other means of teaching them to a high standard; but in Bengal where the requirements of our people demand separate Colleges for teaching Arabic and Sanskrit, chairs for those subjects in the Presidency College can serve only for ornamental purposes. In one of the Government minutes on Indian education, Mr. Howell took the ultimate result as the measure of the work of a College; were I to follow that principle—a faulty one—I could say that the seventeen professors are to be kept for 13 students.

21. (8) The Midnapur and the Berhampur Colleges have already been abolished as Government Colleges, and the Krishnanagar College is now an aided College, a good part of its assets being derived from private subscriptions. As regards the Chittagong College I should indeed be sorry if it be knocked on the head. To say that the students of Chittagong should go to Dacca would be, to my mind, as reasonable as to say the students of Edinburgh should come to Oxford. I hope and trust that in the interests of its poor subjects in a remote out-of-the-way province, the Government will not fail to preserve that institution. I believe that colleges of moderate capacity in all the more important districts, if not in every one, are infinitely more useful than a single college of the highest excellence in the midst of a country larger than Great Britain. The more sparsely the colleges are scattered in the country, the more limited will be the spread of education. I would prefer to have every individual of our community moderately trained in collegiate learning to having a dozen transcendental scholars, and the rest of the community immersed in mental darkness. I object not to the highest education: I earnestly pray for it. It is impossible, however, for an entire community to be trained up to the Doctor in Arts standard; we should be content with a few such; they are most urgently wanted; but we should not have them at the sacrifice of the bulk of the community.

22. The question of the Sanskrit College and the Madrassa was discussed by Sir George Campbell, and he was satisfied that they should be allowed to exist. Nothing has transpired since to justify a re-opening of the question. I have a national regard for them for which I am afraid I cannot claim your sympathy.

23. (9) I am afraid you have not fully weighed the consequences of the duration you propose for each academical course. You recommend four months in the year to be devoted by the higher professors to sojourn in Europe to keep themselves *au courant* of the progress of knowledge there. You name March to June for that purpose. In that case you will have to exclude a month and a half for the Dasaharah and the Winter vacations, a fortnight for other holidays, about a month for Sundays, and nearly a month for the time lost during and after the annual examinations when no class is held. This will reduce the working time of the higher academic season to four months. Once started, I have every reason to believe this vacation will no time become general. Do you really beleive that our boys will be able to master the whole F. A. or the B. A. course in four months' time? Pardon me if I fail to subscribe to such an idea. Suppose that such a thing were possible, could anything be more outrageously cramming than such a mode of teaching or learning? For culture, for the formation of character, for solid learning it would be totally inadequate. You cannot force the development of the human mind in the same way in which pigs and poultry are fattened for the Christmas market, or goose's liver enlarged at Strasbourg for making *pate de foie gras*. The Inns of Court in London insist upon their students, who are generally above 20 years of age, to attend twelve terms or three years before they are declared fit for the profession of law, and permit no exception in the case of students who can pass their examination after a shorter period. In the case of Bengali boys of 16 to 19 years of age, the period of study for ordinary scholastic education should be considerably longer. Oxford and Cambridge require attendance for twelve terms. The Dublin period is five years, two years for junior and senior Freshmanship, two years junior and senior sophistership, and one year for Candidate Bachelorship. For the great bulk of the candidates, the London University requires four years' study. The medium of instruction in those places is the vernacular of the students. In Bengal the medium of higher education is a foreign language, the idiom of which is totally different from that of the mother tongue of the pupils; the teachers write, think, speak and explain in that foreign tongue; the students are by many believed to be weaker than English students, both physically and mentally, and yet to expect that the latter in two years will be able to learn as much as English students learn in three, four, or five years is to expect what will not be realized in the great majority of cases. I look upon training in a college for a prolonged period as the most essential part of sound education, and believe exclusive reliance on the results of examinations to be dangerously mistaken.

24. I should in this place also invite your attention to the probable sanitary effect of over-forcing. The belief is general that the present system of study is seriously detrimental to health, and that many Bengali boys break down under it. If we call upon the boys to redouble their exertions, and require them to learn within four months what they find hard to master in two years, we should be prepared to see our boys succumb much more extensively than they now do.

25. (10) Your last suggestion is the institution of degrees of Doctor in Science and Doctor in Arts. I should be very glad to see these instituted. I must add, however, that for the reasons stated above (para. 5) I should not empower the College authorities to grant them. I think we cannot be too circumspect in this respect. You know that the bestowal of academic titles in the United States has become a scandal—nay a positive nuisance—and we should do nothing to encourage the importation of the evil into this country.

26. I had a mind to comment on some other passages in your Note, as also on the scheme for technical education, but as this letter has already become much longer than I intended, I must stop here.

I remain, yours very sincerely.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

J. ELIOT, ESQ., M. A.,
and
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F. I. C.,
*Presidency College, Calcutta.*